

Summary

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Introduction

This publication presents selected data on the characteristics of wage and salary earners in the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest average income from wages and salaries in 2003-04 for each state and territory.



Key Points

Seven out of the top ten SLAs with the highest average incomes from wage and salaries across Australia, were located in metropolitan New South Wales. Of the remaining three, one was located in metropolitan Victoria and two were located in metropolitan Western Australia. In Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory, SLAs with a mining focus had the highest average wage and salary incomes.



New South Wales

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

The SLA of Mosman (A) had the highest average wage and salary income in Australia. Mosman (A) also had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners employed as Managers and administrators in Australia.



Victoria

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

Bayside (C) - Brighton in Victoria was among the top ten ranked SLAs across Australia, in terms of average wage and salary income. A common characteristic of the five SLAs with the highest average incomes from wages and salaries in Victoria, was an above average proportion of female wage and salary earners.



Queensland

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

Wage and salary earners in the SLAs of Broadsound (S), Belyando (S) and Peak Downs (S), had the highest average wage and salary incomes in Queensland. In these SLAs over 30% of wage and salary earners had an income from wages and salaries of \$78,000 or more, compared with 5% for the state as a whole.



South Australia

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

Wage and salary earners residing in Roxby Downs (M) had the highest average income from wages and salaries in South Australia. Roxby Downs (M) had a much higher proportion of male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners, with this likely to reflect the types of employment opportunities available in this region.



Western Australia

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

Wage and salary earners residing in Peppermint Grove (S) and Cottesloe (T) were amongst the top ten SLAs across Australia, ranked ninth and tenth respectively. In these two SLAs the proportions of wage and salary earners working as Professionals was more than double the State average.



Tasmania

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

Wage and salary earner residents in the metropolitan areas of Hobart (C) - Remainder and Hobart (C) - Inner, had the highest wage and salary incomes in Tasmania. Wage and salary earners in West Coast (M), a mining and tourist region located on the south west coast of Tasmania, had the third highest average wage and salary income.



Northern Territory

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

The three SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes in the Northern Territory had a focus on the mining industry. Each of these SLAs had above the Northern Territory average proportions of male wage and salary earners.



Australian Capital Territory

Includes: **Statistical Local Areas with Highest Average Wage and Salary Income**

The ACT had the highest average wage and salary income in Australia. It was also the only state or territory in Australia where the proportion of male wage and salary earners was not greater than the proportion of female wage and salary earners.

Introduction



INTRODUCTION

This publication presents selected data on the characteristics of wage and salary earners in the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest average income from wages and salaries in 2003-04 for each state and territory. Data for all SLAs are available through the 'Details' tab of *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003). It should be noted that SLAs that had less than 100 wage and salary earners have not been considered when ranking the highest average wage and salary earners for each state and territory.

The estimates of the number of wage and salary earners and their characteristics, including age, sex, occupation and income, have been compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Individual Income Tax Return Database and are part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) program to increase the range of regional data available to users of regional statistics, particularly through the use of administrative information from other government agencies.

The ABS wishes to acknowledge the support the ATO has provided in compiling these statistics. All individual income tax statistics provided by the ATO have been in aggregated form only. No information about individual taxpayers has been released to the ABS.

This publication should be read in conjunction with the Explanatory Notes available through the 'Explanatory Notes' tab on the ABS product page for this publication. For further information about these or related statistics please contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

For a definition of wage and salary earners as defined in this publication please click on the following link:

Definition Of Wage And Salary Earners

The publication contributes towards the information need, detailed in the ABS Information Development Plan for regional statistics:

- "(4) Improve the availability of data on regional economic wellbeing, by investigating opportunities for further development of estimates of income, including:**
- personal and household income and expenses**
 - reliance on income support**
 - economic wellbeing of farm families, including the contribution to income of off-farm work."**

This and other high priority regional research information needs are detailed in **Information Paper: Regional Research in Australia - the Statistical Dimension: an Information Development Plan for Rural and Regional Statistics, 2005** (cat. no. 1362.0).

While this publication focuses on the top five Statistical Local Areas with the highest average wage and salary incomes in each state and territory, access to other small area data for these and other Statistical Local Areas is available in the National Regional Profile (cat. no. 1379.0.55.001). The National Regional Profile can be accessed from the ABS website by selecting the 'Main Areas - by Name' or 'Main Areas - By Map' options under the 'Regional Statistics' heading on the ABS homepage.

Definition of Wage and Salary Earners

DEFINITION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

For the purposes of this publication **wage and salary earners** have been defined as:

persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal (or main) source of income for the financial year.

Wage and salary income, as reported on the income tax return, includes gross income as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business' as well as allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and other payments for services. Allowances and other earnings may include car, travel or transport allowances, allowances for tools, clothing or laundry and dirt, risk, meal or entertainment allowances. (Note: PAYG (Pay as You Go) payment summaries were previously known as Group Certificates).

The data presented within this publication does not take account of whether wage and salary earners worked on a

full-time or part-time basis, had overtime earnings or had multiple job holdings. These factors may account for some of the differences when comparing average wage and salary incomes across regions.

The data exclude persons in their own unincorporated businesses, such as farmers, who are not wage and salary earners, but do include people in their own incorporated business (that is, a company that has a legal status separate to that of the individuals involved). For further definitional clarification please refer to the Explanatory Notes.

Key Points

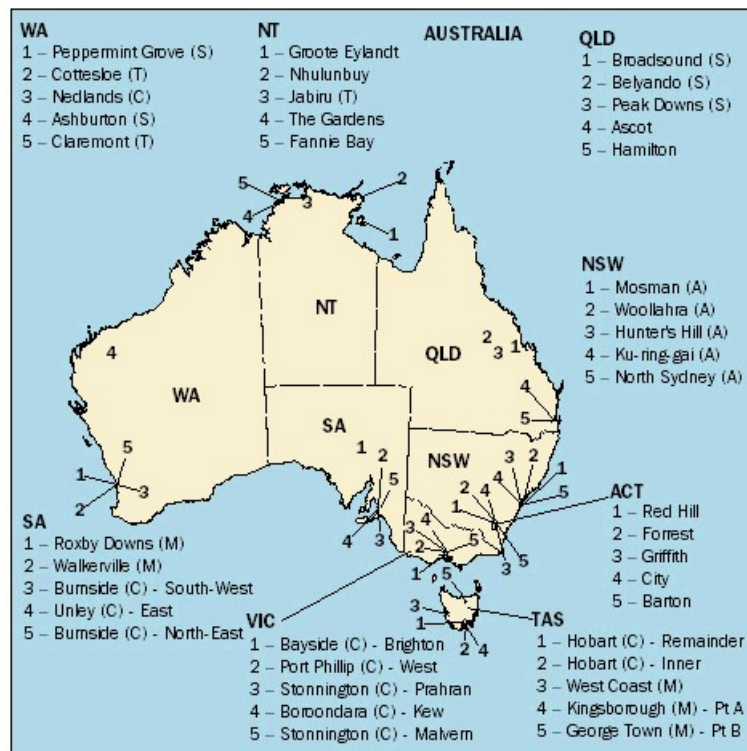


KEY POINTS

In 2003-04:

- Of the ten Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest average incomes from wage and salaries across Australia, seven were located in metropolitan New South Wales (NSW), one was located in metropolitan Victoria (Vic) and two were located in metropolitan Western Australia (WA).
- Wage and salary earners residing in Mosman (A), Woollahra (A) and Hunter's Hill (A) in New South Wales had the highest average wage and salary income in Australia at \$88,658, \$70,765 and \$68,818 respectively.
- Wage and salary earners residing in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) had the highest average wage and salary income of all the states and territories at \$44,664, followed by wage and salary earners in New South Wales (\$41,407) and the Northern Territory (NT) (\$40,027). Australia wide, the average wage and salary income of wage and salary earners was \$38,820.
- In Queensland (Qld), South Australia (SA) and the Northern Territory, SLAs with a mining focus had the highest average wage and salary incomes. Broadsound (S), Belyando (S) and Peak Downs (S) had the highest average wage and salary incomes in Queensland while Roxby Downs (M) had the highest average wage and salary income for South Australia. In the Northern Territory wage and salary earners in Groote Eylandt, Nhulunbuy, and Jabiru (T) had the highest average incomes from wages and salaries.
- Wage and salary earners in Ashburton (S), located in the Pilbara region of Western Australia, also with a mining focus, had the fourth highest average wage and salary income in Western Australia. Similar was West Coast (M) in Tasmania (Tas) which was amongst the five Tasmanian SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes.
- Across Australia there were four SLAs where more than half of the wage and salary earners had a wage and salary income of \$52,000 or more. These SLAs were Roxby Downs (M) in South Australia, Ashburton (S) in Western Australia, Broadsound (S) in Queensland and Groote Eylandt in the Northern Territory.
- The high ranking SLAs with a mining focus had higher than average proportions of wage and salary earners in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 years age groups. This, along with generally lower than average proportions of wage and salary earners in the 55 years and over age group, points to the younger age profile of these areas.
- The SLAs with a mining focus also had a higher than average proportion of male wage and salary earners and a higher than average proportion of wage and salary earners working in the tradespersons and related workers and intermediate production and transport workers occupations. In contrast, the high ranking metropolitan SLAs had higher than average proportions of wage and salary earners in the managers, administrators and professionals occupations.
- Wage and salary earners in the high ranking metropolitan SLAs received more income from sources other than wages and salaries compared with the average for their respective state or territory. This was in direct contrast to the high ranking SLAs with a mining focus where less income was received from sources other than wages and salaries compared to the state or territory average.

TOP FIVE STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME FOR EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data

To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

New South Wales



NEW SOUTH WALES

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Statistical Local Areas With Highest Average Wage and Salary Income
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STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Of the ten Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) across Australia with the highest average wage and salary incomes, seven were located in New South Wales. Employees in the New South Wales SLAs of Mosman (A), Woollahra (A), Hunter's Hill (A), Ku-ring-gai (A) and North Sydney (A) had the highest average incomes from wages and salaries in Australia. Lane Cove (A) and Willoughby (C), also located in New South Wales were ranked seventh and eighth respectively. This article focuses on the five SLAs in New South Wales with the highest average wage and salary incomes in 2003-04.

Wage and salary earners residing in the inner metropolitan SLA of Mosman (A), which includes the suburbs of Mosman, Balmoral, Pearl Bay and Taronga Park, had the highest average income from wages and salaries at \$88,658 in 2003-04, more than double the New South Wales average of \$41,407.

MAP 1.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME
 Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

To view images of the SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Mosman (A), Woollahra (A), Hunter's Hill (A), Ku-ring-gai (A), North Sydney (A).

TABLE 1.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
Mosman (A)	10,997	974,968,556	88,658
Woollahra (A)	21,098	1,493,007,120	70,765
Hunter's Hill (A)	4,674	321,653,778	68,818
Ku-ring-gai (A)	39,786	2,624,949,220	65,977
North Sydney (A)	30,918	2,010,082,623	65,013
New South Wales	2,588,415	107,179,688,262	41,407

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

In 2003-04, employees in these high income New South Wales SLAs were most likely to be working as Professionals. The occupation of Professionals includes persons working in fields that are characterised by the need for a skill level equal to a bachelor degree or higher qualification, or at least five years' relevant experience, such as chemists, architects, accountants, engineers or dentists.

Following Professionals, the next most common occupation of employment was Managers and administrators. Mosman (A) had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners employed as Managers and administrators in Australia at 23%. In Woollahra (A), Hunter's Hill (A), Ku-ring-gai (A) and North Sydney (A), around 20% of wage and salary earners were employed as Managers and administrators, well above the New South Wales average of 9%.

TABLE 1.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2003-04

SLA Name	Managers and administrators %	Professionals %	Associate professionals %	Tradespersons and related workers %	Advanced clerical and service workers %	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers %	Intermediate production and transport workers %	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers %	Labourers and stated related workers %	Not stated %
Mosman (A)	22.5	27.6	8.2	2.5	4.8	12.7	0.9	5.3	1.4	14.1
Woollahra (A)	20.6	29.3	8.0	2.7	4.7	14.2	1.0	5.5	2.0	12.0
Hunter's Hill (A)	19.9	28.0	7.1	3.9	4.6	15.0	1.6	6.2	2.5	11.1
Ku-ring-gai (A)	18.7	31.0	6.3	2.9	4.4	14.0	1.0	6.8	1.6	13.1

North Sydney (A)	19.2	32.3	7.4	2.5	4.7	13.8	1.0	4.2	1.4	13.5
New South Wales	9.4	18.9	6.7	9.6	3.2	17.0	6.3	9.0	8.8	11.2

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

A common characteristic of the wage and salary earner residents of these New South Wales SLAs was that around a quarter of wage and salary earners had a wage and salary income of \$78,000 or more. Mosman (A) had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners in this income range at 28%, well above the New South Wales average of 8%. Overall, in Mosman (A) nearly 50% of wage and salary earners earned \$52,000 or more, almost double the New South Wales average of 26% of wage and salary earners in this income range. In each of the other four SLAs, over 40% of wage and salary earners earned \$52,000 or more.

TABLE 1.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2003-04

SLA Name	\$1 to less than \$10,400 %	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000 %	\$78,000 or more %
Mosman (A)	8.8	10.4	10.4	11.7	11.6	19.4	27.8
Woollahra (A)	9.4	10.9	11.5	13.3	12.4	19.8	22.7
Hunter's Hill (A)	10.2	11.1	11.9	12.1	12.7	19.3	22.7
Ku-ring-gai (A)	12.9	12.4	11.7	11.5	10.5	17.1	23.9
North Sydney (A)	8.1	9.7	10.4	12.7	13.5	21.8	23.9
New South Wales	11.9	14.5	16.5	17.2	13.7	17.8	8.4

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

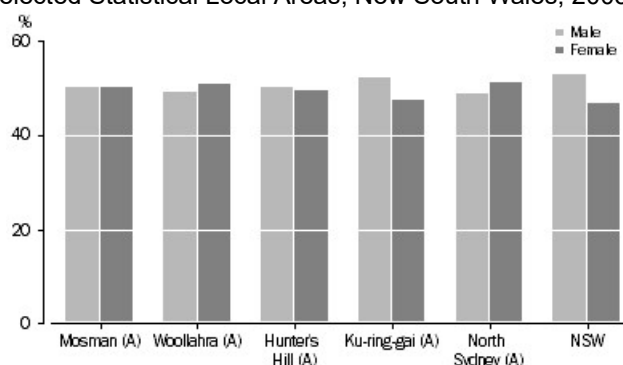
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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Across New South Wales there were more male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners, with males accounting for 53% of the wage and salary earner population.

In the SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes, the composition of male and female wage and salary earners varied. Both North Sydney (A) and Woollahra (A) had more female than male wage and salary earners, whereas in Mosman (A) there was an equal proportion of male and female wage and salary earners. In Ku-ring-gai (A) and Hunter's Hill (A) there were slightly more male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners.

GRAPH 1.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

In 2003-04, in North Sydney (A), over half the wage and salary earner population was aged 34 years or younger. Woollahra (A) also had a high proportion of wage and salary earners aged 34 years or younger at just under 50% of the wage and salary earner population followed by Mosman (A) at 43%. Interestingly, these are also the SLAs that had either a higher proportion of female wage and salary earners than male wage and salary earners or equal proportions (see Graph 1.1).

In contrast, in Ku-ring-gai (A) and Hunter's Hill (A), the greatest proportion of wage and salary earners were in the older age groups, with over 40% of wage and salary earners in Ku-ring-gai (A) aged 45 years and over, and just under 40% of wage and salary earners in Hunter's Hill (A) in that age group.

TABLE 1.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Mosman (A)	12.7	29.9	23.6	17.9	16.0
Woollahra (A)	12.5	36.0	20.9	15.8	14.8
Hunter's Hill (A)	15.2	22.8	24.2	21.0	16.8
Ku-ring-gai (A)	18.4	16.9	23.0	23.9	17.8
North Sydney (A)	11.9	41.5	20.8	14.4	11.5
New South Wales	18.8	25.4	23.6	20.7	11.5

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Wage and salary earners in these high ranking SLAs tended to have more income from sources other than wages and salaries than the average New South Wales wage and salary earner.

Average total income, which is average wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits, was highest for wage and salary earners residing in Mosman (A) at \$99,609 in 2003-04. In this SLA the average wage and salary earner received \$10,951 from sources other than wages and salaries, compared to \$2,026 state wide.

**TABLE 1.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,**
Selected Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Mosman (A)	88,658	99,609	10,951
Woollahra (A)	70,765	80,632	9,867
Hunter's Hill (A)	68,818	75,858	7,040
Ku-ring-gai (A)	65,977	73,037	7,060
North Sydney (A)	65,013	70,042	5,029
New South Wales	41,407	43,433	2,026

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

Victoria



VICTORIA

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Statistical Local Areas With Highest Average Wage and Salary Income
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Wage and Salary Earners By Sex
Wage and Salary Earners By Age
Total Income of Wage and Salary Earners

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In Victoria, wage and salary earners residing in the inner metropolitan Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Bayside (C) - Brighton (C) - Brighton, Port Phillip (C) - West, Stonnington (C) - Prahran, Boroondara (C) - Kew and Stonnington (C) - Malvern had the highest average incomes from wages and salaries in 2003-04. These average wage and salary incomes ranged from \$62,715 in Bayside (C) - Brighton to \$54,888 in Stonnington (C) - Malvern.

Australia wide, Bayside (C) - Brighton had the sixth highest average wage and salary income, following the New South Wales SLAs of Mosman (A), Woollahra (A), Hunter's Hill (A), Ku-ring-gai (A) and North Sydney (A). Bayside (C) - Brighton was the only Victorian SLA in the top ten ranked SLAs across Australia. The ranking for the next four Victorian SLAs ranged from 16th for Port Phillip (C) - West to 32nd for Stonnington (C) - Malvern.

MAP 2.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Victoria with the highest average wage and salary incomes in 2003-04. To view images of these SLAs via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Bayside (C) - Brighton, Port Phillip (C) - West, Stonnington (C) - Prahran, Boroondara (C) - Kew and Stonnington (C) - Malvern.

TABLE 2.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
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Bayside (C) - Brighton	14,349	899,903,017	62,715
Port Phillip (C) - West	15,710	912,001,958	58,052
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	19,458	1,088,547,185	55,943
Boroondara (C) - Kew	11,447	630,222,258	55,056
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	19,838	1,088,872,093	54,888
Victoria	1,968,244	76,278,074,821	38,754

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

In 2003-04, wage and salary earners in the five Victorian SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes were most likely to be working as Managers and administrators, Professionals or Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers. Employment in these occupations accounted for around 65% of the wage and salary earners in these SLAs compared to 46% on average across Victoria.

TABLE 2.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2003-04

SLA Name	Man- agers and admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Associ- ate prof- ession- als	Trades- persons and related workers	Advanc- ed clerical and service workers	Interme- diate clerical, sales and service workers	Interme- diate product- ion and transport workers	Element- ary clerical, sales and service workers	Labour- ers and related workers	Not
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bayside (C) - Brighton	21.6	28.9	7.4	3.5	4.0	14.9	1.4	7.1	2.2	9.1
Port Phillip (C) - West	20.1	29.7	7.9	3.6	3.8	14.5	2.0	4.8	3.5	10.2
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	17.4	30.2	8.2	3.2	3.6	16.2	1.4	6.5	2.6	10.8
Boroondara (C) - Kew	16.1	34.6	7.4	3.3	3.2	14.6	1.4	7.4	2.5	9.4
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	16.7	31.0	7.3	3.7	3.9	14.9	1.7	7.9	3.2	9.6
Victoria	10.1	19.3	6.4	10.1	2.9	16.6	6.6	9.5	9.8	8.8

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

The largest difference in the income range distribution between wage and salary earners in these SLAs and the average Victorian wage and salary earners was in the \$78,000 or more income range, with between 16% and 21% of employees in these SLAs in this range. This compares to 7% of wage and salary earners in this income range across Victoria.

For the high ranking SLAs in Victoria, the proportion of wage and salary earners in each of the five income ranges from \$1 through to \$52,000 was generally below the state average. The most notable of these was the \$20,800 to \$31,200 income range with around 13% of wage and salary earner residents of the high ranking SLAs compared with 17% across Victoria.

TABLE 2.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2003-04

SLA Name	\$1 to less than \$10,400 %	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000 %	\$78,000 or more %
Bayside (C) - Brighton	10.9	12.5	12.7	13.1	11.9	18.0	20.9

Port Phillip (C) - West	8.8	10.2	12.0	14.7	13.9	20.4	19.9
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	10.1	12.3	13.2	16.3	14.3	18.1	15.6
Boroondara (C) - Kew	11.4	12.6	13.1	13.8	12.9	19.2	17.0
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	12.0	12.6	13.2	14.3	12.9	18.1	17.0
Victoria	12.3	15.1	17.4	18.2	14.2	16.3	6.6

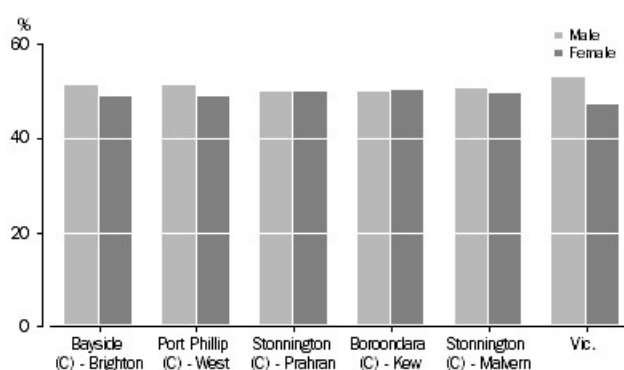
Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

While across Victoria there were more male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners, a common characteristic of the SLAs with the highest average incomes from wages and salaries in Victoria was an above average proportion of female wage and salary earners. Of these SLAs, Stonnington (C) - Prahran and Boroondara (C) - Kew had the highest proportions of female wage and salary earners, both with females accounting for 50% of wage and salary earners.

GRAPH 2.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

In 2003-04, Bayside (C) - Brighton had a relatively older wage and salary earner population with a higher than average proportion of wage and salary earners aged 35 years and older (66% compared to 56% across Victoria), and a lower than average proportion of wage and salary earners aged 34 years and younger (34% compared to 44%).

In contrast, Port Phillip (C) - West and Stonnington (C) - Prahran, had relatively younger wage and salary earner populations with more than half of the wage and salary earners aged 34 years and younger. In these SLAs the greatest proportion of the wage and salary earner population was in the 25 to 34 years age group.

TABLE 2.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Bayside (C) - Brighton	14.2	20.2	25.3	23.9	16.5
Port Phillip (C) - West	11.8	39.5	22.8	15.1	10.8
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	15.0	41.8	19.4	12.9	10.8
Boroondara (C) - Kew	17.2	25.3	22.6	20.9	14.0
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	16.1	28.0	23.1	20.0	12.8
Victoria	18.1	25.4	24.1	21.1	11.2

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The total income of wage and salary earners relates to their wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits.

In 2003-04, wage and salary earner residents of these high income SLAs tended to receive more income from sources other than wages and salaries than the average wage and salary earner in Victoria. Bayside (C) - Brighton had the largest difference between average total income and average wage and salary income at \$6,486, followed by Stonnington (C) - Prahran (\$6,420) and Boroondara (C) - Kew (\$6,400). In Victoria, the difference between average total income and average wage and salary income was \$2,111.

TABLE 2.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Victoria, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Bayside (C) - Brighton	62,715	69,201	6,486
Port Phillip (C) - West	58,052	61,888	3,836
Stonnington (C) - Prahran	55,943	62,363	6,420
Boroondara (C) - Kew	55,056	61,456	6,400
Stonnington (C) - Malvern	54,888	60,576	5,688
Victoria	38,754	40,865	2,111

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

Queensland



QUEENSLAND

On this page:

- Statistical Local Areas With Highest Average Wage and Salary Income
- Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation
- Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income
- Wage and Salary Earners By Sex
- Wage and Salary Earners By Age
- Total Income of Wage and Salary Earners

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In 2003-04, wage and salary earners residing in the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Broadsound (S), Belyando (S) and Peak Downs (S), known for their mining and agricultural production, had the highest average wage and salary incomes in Queensland. Wage and salary earners in the inner metropolitan SLAs of Ascot and Hamilton had the fourth and fifth highest average wage and salary incomes respectively.

Australia wide, Broadsound had the 17th highest average wage and salary income, with Belyando ranked 27th and Peak Downs 35th. The highest metropolitan Queensland wage and salary income SLAs, Ascot and Hamilton, ranked 40th and 41st respectively.

MAP 3.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data

This article focuses on the five SLAs in Queensland with the highest average wage and salary incomes in 2003-04. To view images of these SLAs via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Broadsound (S), Belyando (S), Peak Downs (S), Ascot and Hamilton.

TABLE 3.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
Broadsound (S)	2,804	160,980,544	57,411
Belyando (S)	4,711	262,831,442	55,791
Peak Downs (S)	1,377	74,287,788	53,949
Ascot	2,115	112,475,342	53,180
Hamilton	1,880	99,942,678	53,161
Queensland	1,510,930	54,268,004,720	35,917

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

In 2003-04, Broadsound (S) and Belyando (S) had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners working as Intermediate production and transport workers in Australia, accounting for 31% of wage and salary earners in these SLAs. The occupation of Intermediate production and transport workers includes persons working in occupations such as fork-lift drivers, engineer and boiler operators, truck drivers, miners and storepersons. Peak Downs (S) also had a high proportion of wage and salary earners working as Intermediate production and transport workers at 25%.

In contrast, in the metropolitan SLAs of Ascot and Hamilton, the main occupations of employment for wage and salary earners were Professionals, Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and Managers and administrators, accounting for over half of the wage and salary earners in these SLAs.

TABLE 3.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2003-04

	Manag- ers and admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Associ- ate prof- ession- als	Trades- persons and related workers	Advanc- ed clerical and service workers	Interme- diate clerical, sales and service workers	Interme- diate production and transport workers	Element- ary clerical, sales and service workers	Labour- ers and stated related workers	Not
SLA Name	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Broadsound (S)	3.6	11.1	5.0	15.6	1.0	9.9	31.1	6.3	11.8	4.6
Belyando (S)	3.9	10.5	4.5	13.9	0.9	11.1	31.0	7.8	11.4	4.9

Peak Downs (S)	4.2	11.8	4.1	17.7	1.8	12.4	24.7	5.1	12.4	5.6
Ascot	13.7	23.0	8.2	5.1	4.4	18.5	3.7	7.3	4.9	11.2
Hamilton	13.7	23.0	8.2	5.1	4.5	18.4	3.7	7.3	4.9	11.2
Queensland	8.2	15.9	6.8	10.9	2.4	18.3	7.0	10.3	10.7	9.5

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In 2003-04 in Broadsound (S), Belyando (S) and Peak Downs (S), over 30% of wage and salary earners had an income from wages and salaries of \$78,000 or more. This was more than double the proportion of wage and salary earners in this income range in Ascot and Hamilton. Also characteristic of these SLAs was a lower than average proportion of wage and salary earners in all income ranges less than \$52,000. This distribution is likely to be influenced by higher incomes being offered to wage and salary earners working in relatively remote locations.

In the metropolitan SLAs of Ascot and Hamilton, there was a more relatively even distribution of wage and salary earners throughout the income ranges. In 2003-04, 14% of the wage and salary earners in Ascot and Hamilton had a wage and salary income of \$78,000 or more, almost three times the Queensland average of 5%. In Ascot and Hamilton there were also above average proportions of wage and salary earners in the higher income range of \$52,000 to less than \$78,000, with below average proportions in all income ranges below \$41,600.

TABLE 3.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2003-04

SLA Name	\$1 to less than \$10,400 %	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000 %	\$78,000 or more %
Broadsound (S)	12.4	10.2	11.4	8.6	6.2	14.5	36.7
Belyando (S)	12.1	12.3	12.0	9.7	7.2	13.8	33.0
Peak Downs (S)	12.3	13.6	11.8	10.6	8.3	13.1	30.3
Ascot	9.7	12.3	15.5	16.7	13.8	17.6	14.4
Hamilton	9.7	12.4	15.5	16.7	13.8	17.6	14.4
Queensland	12.9	15.9	19.2	19.1	13.5	14.5	4.9

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

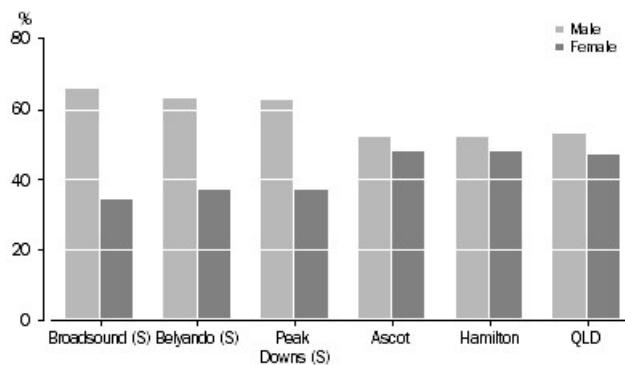
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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

In the non-metropolitan SLAs of Broadsound (S), Belyando (S) and Peak Downs (S), there were more male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners, with over 60% of wage and salary earners in these SLAs male. This higher proportion of males was likely to be influenced by the work opportunities available in these SLAs combined with the remoteness of these regions. Of these SLAs, Broadsound (S) had the highest proportion of male wage and salary earners at 66%.

While in Ascot and Hamilton there were also more male than female wage and salary earners, the difference was not as large with around 52% of the wage and salary earners in these metropolitan SLAs male and around 48% female.

GRAPH 3.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2003-04



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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

The SLAs of Broadsound (S), Belyando (S), and Peak Downs (S) had generally higher than average proportions of wage and salary earners in the mid range age groups of 25 to 34 years and 35 to 44 years, combined with lower than average proportions of wage and salary earners aged 15 to 24 years and 55 years and over. Of these SLAs, Peak Downs (S) had the lowest proportion of wage and salary earners aged 55 years and over at 7%, followed by Belyando (S) at 8% and Broadsound (S) at 10%, compared to the state average of 11%.

In contrast, in the metropolitan SLAs of Ascot and Hamilton, there were higher than average proportions of wage and salary earners aged 55 years and over at 14%. In these SLAs there were also above average proportions of wage and salary earners in the 25 to 34 years age group, both at 27%, compared to 24% across Queensland. In all other age groups Ascot and Hamilton had proportions of wage and salary earners that were below the state average.

TABLE 3.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Broadsound (S)	16.7	24.8	25.6	22.7	10.3
Belyando (S)	19.5	25.3	26.3	20.7	8.2
Peak Downs (S)	19.4	28.6	26.7	18.5	6.7
Ascot	19.0	27.4	21.5	18.5	13.6
Hamilton	19.0	27.4	21.6	18.6	13.5
Queensland	20.7	24.3	23.6	20.6	10.9

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The total income of wage and salary earners relates to their wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits.

In the three non-metropolitan SLAs of Broadsound (S), Belyando (S) and Peak Downs (S), the difference between total income and income from wages and salaries was below the Queensland average of \$1,970 ranging from \$217 in Peak Downs (S) to \$1,007 in Belyando (S). In contrast, in the metropolitan SLAs of Ascot and Hamilton, the difference between average total income and average wage and salary income was around \$4,590, more than double the Queensland average.

**TABLE 3.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,**
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Queensland, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Broadsound (S)	57,411	58,231	820
Belyando (S)	55,791	56,798	1,007
Peak Downs (S)	53,949	54,166	217
Ascot	53,180	57,774	4,594
Hamilton	53,161	57,753	4,592
Queensland	35,917	37,887	1,970

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

South Australia



SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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- Wage and Salary Earners By Sex
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STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Wage and salary earners residing in Roxby Downs (M), a mining area located in northern South Australia, had the highest average income from wages and salaries in South Australia at \$52,778 in 2003-04. Roxby Downs (M), with a national ranking of 42nd, was the only Statistical Local Area (SLA) in South Australia to be ranked in the top 50 SLAs across Australia.

Wage and salary earners in Walkerville (M) had the next highest average incomes from wages and salaries, followed by those in Burnside (C) - South-West, Unley (C) - East and Burnside (C) - North-East. These four SLAs are all located in eastern inner Adelaide and had an average wage and salary income ranging from \$46,639 in Walkerville (M) to \$45,217 in Burnside (C) - North-East. Nationally, the four metropolitan SLAs with the highest average incomes from wages and salaries for South Australia were ranked from 85th to 118th.

MAP 4.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data

This article focuses on the five Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) in South Australia with the highest average wage and salary incomes that had 100 or more wage and salary earners in 2003-04. To view images of these SLAs via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Roxby Downs (M), Walkerville (M), Burnside (C) - South-West, Unley (C) - East and Burnside (C) - North-East.

TABLE 4.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
Roxby Downs (M)	2,188	115,477,695	52,778
Walkerville (M)	2,647	123,453,245	46,639
Burnside (C) - South-West	7,946	367,518,095	46,252
Unley (C) - East	7,889	360,962,356	45,755
Burnside (C) - North-East	8,334	376,835,822	45,217
South Australia	582,626	20,790,759,016	35,685

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

In Roxby Downs (M), the highest proportion of wage and salary earners worked as Tradespersons and related workers, followed by Intermediate production and transport workers, Professionals and Labourers and related workers. In 2003-04, 60% of wage and salary earners in Roxby Downs (M) were employed in one of these occupations, compared to 46% across South Australia. Employment in these occupations is fairly typical of those SLAs across Australia with a focus on the mining industry and a high average income from wages and salaries. Broadsound (S) in Queensland and Nhulunbuy in the Northern Territory are examples of SLAs with similar occupation distributions.

The three most common occupations of wage and salary earners in the metropolitan SLAs of Walkerville (M), Burnside (C) - South-West, Unley (C) - East and Burnside (C) - North-East, were Professionals, Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and Managers and administrators, accounting for over 60% of the wage and salary earners in these SLAs compared to 44% across South Australia.

TABLE 4.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	Managers and administrators %	Professionals %	Associate professionals %	Tradespersons and related workers %	Advanced clerical and service workers %	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers %	Intermediate production and transport workers %	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers %	Labourers and related workers %	Not stated %
Roxby Downs (M)	5.9	13.9	10.5	17.5	1.3	10.6	15.4	6.0	13.3	5.7
Walkerville (M)	13.1	32.3	7.6	4.0	2.8	16.5	2.6	7.7	4.1	9.3

Burnside (C) - South-West	14.3	34.2	7.4	3.4	3.1	16.2	1.4	7.2	3.4	9.4
Unley (C) - East	13.7	33.3	7.7	3.9	3.4	16.4	1.7	6.8	3.4	9.6
Burnside (C) - North-East	13.5	33.0	7.4	4.1	3.0	15.9	1.9	7.9	3.5	9.7
South Australia	8.6	17.4	6.4	9.9	2.2	17.7	6.4	9.7	12.4	9.2

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Roxby Downs (M) had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners in South Australia earning an income from wages and salaries of \$78,000 or more at 23%, well above the South Australian average of 4%. Overall, in Roxby Downs (M), more than half of the wage and salary earner population had an income from wages and salaries of \$52,000 or more, compared to 19% across South Australia.

TABLE 4.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	\$1 to less than \$10,400 %	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000 %	\$78,000 or more %
Roxby Downs (M)	8.7	9.9	10.3	9.1	9.9	28.8	23.3
Walkerville (M)	11.8	12.7	14.3	16.4	14.9	19.0	10.9
Burnside (C) - South-West	11.4	13.0	14.3	16.1	13.6	19.6	12.1
Unley (C) - East	10.6	12.7	14.7	16.6	13.7	20.1	11.6
Burnside (C) - North-East	11.8	13.1	14.3	16.2	14.2	19.5	11.0
South Australia	11.8	15.4	18.8	20.5	14.6	14.9	3.9

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

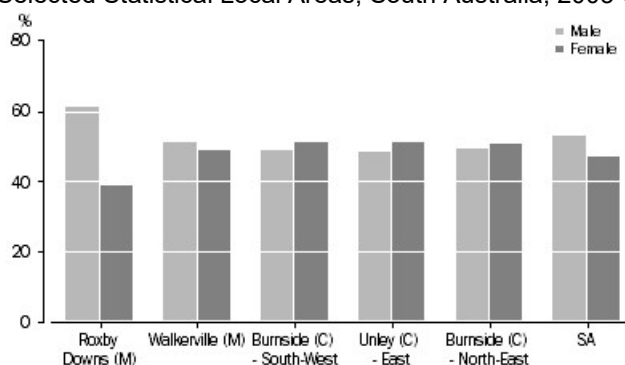
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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Similar to other SLAs with a mining focus, Roxby Downs (M) had a much higher proportion of male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners, with this likely to reflect the types of employment opportunities available in this region.

As seen in Table 4.2, in Roxby Downs (M), there was a high proportion of employed residents in this region working as Tradespersons and related workers, Intermediate production and transport workers and Labourers and related workers, occupations which are typically male dominated. Of the persons working as Tradespersons and related workers and Intermediate production and transport workers in Roxby Downs, around 90% were male.

GRAPH 4.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Nearly 65% of wage and salary earners in Roxby Downs (M) were aged 25 to 44 years in 2003-04, compared to 47% across South Australia. Roxby Downs (M) also had one of the lowest proportions of wage and salary earners aged 55 years and over in Australia, second to Mount Marshall (S) in Western Australia.

In contrast, the metropolitan SLAs with the highest average incomes from wages and salaries tended to have a higher than average proportion of wage and salary earners in the 55 years and over age range, with the proportions of wage and salary earners in this age group ranging from 17% in Burnside (C) - South-West to 13% in Unley (C) - East, compared to the state average of 12%.

TABLE 4.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Roxby Downs (M)	16.4	33.2	30.9	15.1	4.3
Walkerville (M)	17.3	21.6	22.3	23.8	15.0
Burnside (C) - South-West	17.4	20.2	20.8	25.2	16.5
Unley (C) - East	16.6	25.6	22.6	22.7	12.5
Burnside (C) - North-East	17.4	20.6	22.1	24.1	15.7
South Australia	19.3	22.9	23.9	22.4	11.5

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The total income of wage and salary earners relates to their wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits.

Similar to non-metropolitan SLAs in other states, Roxby Downs (M) had a difference between average total income and average wage and salary income that was less than the South Australian average difference. In contrast, in the metropolitan SLAs, the difference between total income and wage and salary income was above the state average difference.

Roxby Downs (M) exhibits characteristics which are typical of a number of the SLAs with a mining focus with predominantly young, male wage and salary earners with high wage and salary incomes working as tradespersons and related workers, intermediate production and transport workers or labourers and related workers. Other high ranking mining SLAs with similar profiles have also had lower than average income from sources other than wages and salaries.

**TABLE 4.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,**
Selected Statistical Local Areas, South Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Roxby Downs (M)	52,778	54,636	1,858
Walkerville (M)	46,639	51,119	4,480
Burnside (C) - South-West	46,252	50,626	4,374
Unley (C) - East	45,755	49,389	3,634
Burnside (C) - North-East	45,217	49,525	4,308
South Australia	35,685	37,669	1,984

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

Western Australia



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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Total Income of Wage and Salary Earners

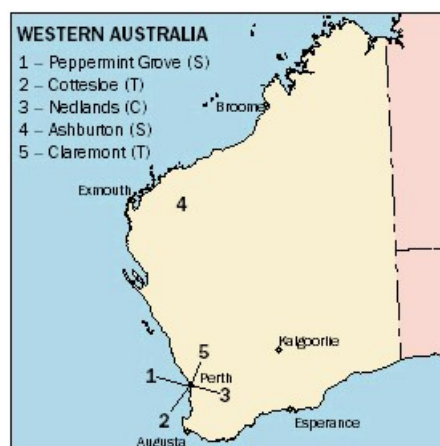
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In 2003-04, wage and salary earners residing in the Western Australian metropolitan Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) of Peppermint Grove (S) and Cottesloe (T), were amongst the top ten SLAs in terms of average wage and salary incomes across Australia, ranked ninth and tenth respectively. Of the other top ten SLAs across Australia, seven were located in New South Wales and one was located in Victoria.

Of the Western Australian SLAs, wage and salary earners in Peppermint Grove (S) had the highest average wage and salary incomes in 2003-04, followed by those in Cottesloe (T), Nedlands (C), Ashburton (S) and Claremont (T). Of these SLAs, four were located in metropolitan Western Australia with Ashburton (S) the exception, located in the Pilbara region and known for mining and agriculture.

MAP 5.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data

This article focuses on the five SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes in Western Australia. To view images of these SLAs via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Peppermint Grove (S), Cottesloe (T), Nedlands (C), Ashburton (S) and Claremont (T).

TABLE 5.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
Peppermint Grove (S)	594	35,856,004	60,364

Cottesloe (T)	2,670	160,967,115	60,287
Nedlands (C)	7,441	426,216,555	57,279
Ashburton (S)	2,897	165,538,513	57,141
Claremont (T)	3,271	186,407,760	56,988
Western Australia	771,395	29,532,425,991	38,284

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

In the metropolitan SLAs of Peppermint Grove (S), Cottesloe (T), Nedlands (S) and Claremont (T), between 34% to 39% of wage and salary earners worked as Professionals, around double the Western Australian average of 18%. Of the SLAs with 100 or more wage and salary earners, Nedlands (C) had the second highest proportion of employees working as Professionals in Australia, following the SLA of Subiaco (C) which is also located in metropolitan Western Australia. Peppermint Grove (S) and Cottesloe (T) were ranked third and fourth across Australia in terms of the proportion of employees working as Professionals.

In Ashburton (S) nearly a quarter of wage and salary earners were employed as Intermediate production and transport workers, well above the Western Australian average of 8%. Following Intermediate production and transport workers, the next highest proportion of employees in this SLA worked as Tradespersons and related workers at 19%, with Ashburton (S) having one of the highest proportions of employees working as Tradespersons and related workers in Australia.

TABLE 5.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Associate professionals	Tradespersons and related workers	Advanced clerical and service workers	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	Intermediate production and transport workers	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	Labourers and stated related workers	Not
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Peppermint Grove (S)	15.0	37.9	7.6	3.4	3.4	13.3	1.5	6.1	2.7	9.3
Cottesloe (T)	15.0	38.0	7.6	3.2	2.9	13.2	1.5	6.0	3.2	9.4
Nedlands (C)	12.2	39.1	6.7	2.3	3.1	13.2	1.5	7.1	3.4	11.5
Ashburton (S)	3.7	12.0	7.5	18.8	1.3	11.4	23.3	5.8	10.8	5.4
Claremont (T)	13.3	34.2	6.9	3.1	3.4	14.4	1.5	6.9	3.0	13.4
Western Australia	7.9	18.1	7.5	11.1	2.6	17.1	7.5	9.4	9.3	9.5

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In terms of the distribution of wage and salary earners throughout the wage and salary income ranges, Ashburton (S) had different characteristics compared to the metropolitan SLAs. In Ashburton (S) 35% of wage and salary earners had an income from wages and salaries of \$78,000 or more, compared to around 19% of wage and salary earners in this income range in the metropolitan SLAs. Across Western Australia, 7% of wage and salary earners had a wage and salary income in the \$78,000 or more range.

In Ashburton (S), the proportions of employees in all other income ranges was below the Western Australian average, with notable differences in the \$20,800 to under \$31,200 and the \$31,200 to under \$41,600 income ranges. In Ashburton (S) 19% of employees had an income in one of these two ranges, compared to 35% of employees across Western Australia.

TABLE 5.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2003-04

	\$1 to less than \$10,400	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000	\$78,000 or more
--	---------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------

SLA Name	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Peppermint Grove (S)	13.5	13.0	12.7	13.0	11.5	16.4	19.9
Cottesloe (T)	13.4	13.0	12.7	13.0	11.4	16.5	19.8
Nedlands (C)	16.1	14.0	12.0	11.9	10.5	16.4	19.1
Ashburton (S)	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.0	7.5	16.6	35.3
Claremont (T)	14.4	13.6	12.6	12.5	11.5	17.4	18.1
Western Australia	13.0	15.7	17.4	17.3	13.0	16.4	7.1

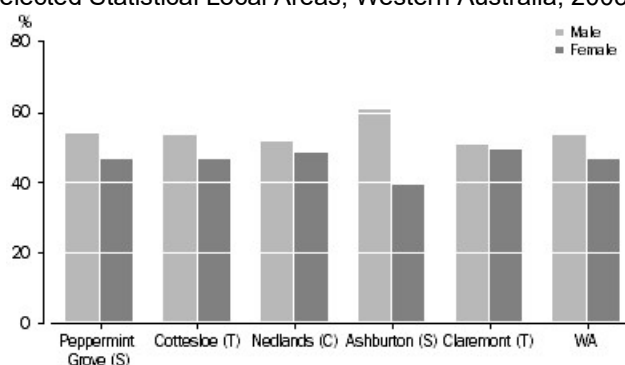
Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

Across Western Australia there were more male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners. Of the SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes, Ashburton (S) had the greatest difference between the proportions of male and female wage and salary earners with males accounting for 60% of the wage and salary earner population. This difference is likely to reflect the employment opportunities available in this SLA and the remoteness of the region.

GRAPH 5.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

In Ashburton (S) the greatest proportion of wage and salary earners were in the 25 to 34 year age group at 32% and the lowest proportion were aged 55 years and over at 7%. Of the five SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes, Ashburton (S) was the only SLA to have a proportion of wage and salary earners in the 55 years and over age group which was below the state average.

Overall, in Ashburton (S), 60% of the wage and salary earners were aged 25 to 44 years, compared to 47% of wage and salary earners across Western Australia.

TABLE 5.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Peppermint Grove (S)	18.5	24.8	19.6	21.4	15.7
Cottesloe (T)	18.6	24.5	19.5	21.6	15.8
Nedlands (C)	21.5	19.7	19.3	22.5	17.0
Ashburton (S)	15.1	32.0	28.4	18.0	6.5
Claremont (T)	20.3	19.9	19.8	23.5	16.5
Western Australia	20.0	23.5	23.5	21.6	11.4

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The total income of wage and salary earners relates to their wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits.

In Western Australia, wage and salary earners in the metropolitan SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes had more income from sources other than wages and salaries than the state average. Of these SLAs, Peppermint Grove (S) had the largest difference at \$9,049, followed by Cottesloe (T) (\$8,985) and Nedlands (C) (\$6,683).

In Ashburton (S), in 2003-04, employees had an average total income that was slightly lower than the average wage and salary income. This is likely to have been influenced by, on average, loss through investments or own unincorporated businesses.

Ashburton (S) exhibits characteristics which are typical of a number of the SLAs with a mining focus with predominantly young, male wage and salary earners with high wage and salary incomes working as tradespersons and related workers, intermediate production and transport workers or labourers and related workers. Other high ranking mining SLAs with similar profiles also had lower than average income from sources other than wages and salaries.

TABLE 5.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Western Australia, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Peppermint Grove (S)	60,364	69,413	9,049
Cottesloe (T)	60,287	69,272	8,985
Nedlands (C)	57,279	63,962	6,683
Ashburton (S)	57,141	57,029	-112
Claremont (T)	56,988	63,527	6,539
Western Australia	38,284	40,251	1,967

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

Tasmania



TASMANIA

On this page:

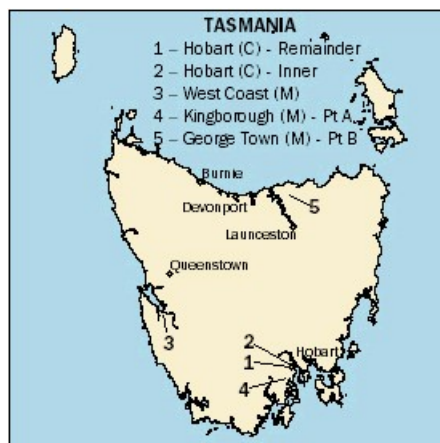
- Statistical Local Areas With Highest Average Wage and Salary Income
- Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation
- Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income
- Wage and Salary Earners By Sex
- Wage and Salary Earners By Age
- Total Income of Wage and Salary Earners

STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Wage and salary earner residents of the Statistical Local Area (SLA) of Hobart (C) - Remainder, which includes the suburbs of Glebe, Battery Point, Hobart North, Sandy Bay and Hobart South, had the highest average incomes from wages and salaries in Tasmania in 2003-04, at \$39,382, closely followed by the SLA of Hobart (C) - Inner where wage and salary residents had an average wage and salary income of \$39,353. These two SLAs were ranked 367th and 368th in the list of the highest average wage and salary incomes by SLA across Australia.

Following these metropolitan SLAs, wage and salary earners in West Coast (M), located on the south west coast of Tasmania and including the mining and tourist townships of Queenstown, Strahan and Zeehan, had the third highest average wage and salary income, followed by wage and salary earners resident in Kingborough (M) - Pt A and George Town (M) - Pt B.

MAP 6.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data

This article focuses on the five SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes in Tasmania. To view images of these SLAs via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Hobart (C) - Remainder, Hobart (C) - Inner, West Coast (M), Kingborough (M) - Pt A and George Town (M) - Pt B.

TABLE 6.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
Hobart (C) - Remainder	19,263	758,621,723	39,382
Hobart (C) - Inner	214	8,421,534	39,353
West Coast (M)	1,895	70,282,986	37,089
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	11,254	407,837,521	36,239
George Town (M) - Pt B	402	14,341,058	35,674
Tasmania	175,280	5,932,767,632	33,847

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

In the metropolitan SLAs of Hobart (C) - Remainder, Hobart (C) - Inner and Kingborough (M) - Pt A, the highest proportion of wage and salary earners worked as Professionals. In Hobart (C) - Remainder and Hobart (C) - Inner employment in this occupation accounted for over 30% of all wage and salary earners, whereas in Kingborough (M) - Pt A, this occupation accounted for 25% of wage and salary earners. Following Professionals, the next most common occupations were Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, accounting for just under 20% of wage and salary earners in these SLAs.

In the non-metropolitan SLA of George Town (M) - Pt B, the main occupations of employment were Professionals and Labourers and related workers (17% of wage and salary earners) closely followed by Intermediate clerical,

sales and service workers (15%).

Wage and salary earners in the mining and tourism region of West Coast (M) worked predominantly as Intermediate production and transport workers (19%), Labourers and related workers (17%), Tradespersons and related workers (15%) and Intermediate clerical sales and service workers (15%).

TABLE 6.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2003-04

SLA Name	Man- agers and admini- strators	Profess- ionals	Associ- ate prof- ession- als	Trades- persons and related workers	Advanc- ed clerical and service workers	Interme- diate clerical, sales and service workers	Interme- diate production and transport workers	Element- ary clerical, sales and service workers	Labour- ers and stated related workers	Not
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hobart (C) - Remainder	9.2	32.2	7.8	5.0	2.3	17.5	1.8	8.5	3.8	11.8
Hobart (C) - Inner	8.7	32.9	7.8	4.1	2.3	16.9	2.3	8.2	4.6	12.3
West Coast (M)	4.7	10.1	5.6	15.1	1.4	14.5	19.1	7.9	16.7	4.9
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	8.3	25.1	8.1	8.1	2.3	19.0	3.3	9.1	6.1	10.5
George Town (M) - Pt B	10.0	17.0	4.0	11.0	1.8	14.8	8.0	6.8	17.0	9.5
Tasmania	7.3	16.8	6.5	10.8	1.9	17.9	7.3	10.0	12.3	9.1

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In 2003-04, of these high income SLAs, West Coast (M) had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners with an income from wages and salaries of \$52,000 or more at 27%. Hobart (C) - Remainder had the next highest proportion of wage and salary earners in this income range at 25%, followed by wage and salary earners in Hobart (C) - Inner at 24%. Across Tasmania 17% of wage and salary earners had an income in this range.

TABLE 6.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2003-04

SLA Name	\$1 to less than \$10,400 %	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000 %	\$78,000 or more %
Hobart (C) - Remainder	13.0	14.8	15.9	17.3	14.4	18.0	6.5
Hobart (C) - Inner	11.8	14.6	16.0	18.4	15.6	18.9	4.7
West Coast (M)	14.1	17.8	16.1	13.2	11.6	21.6	5.5
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	13.3	15.0	16.7	19.2	14.6	16.9	4.3
George Town (M) - Pt B	10.9	17.8	16.8	19.3	13.6	17.3	4.4
Tasmania	12.8	17.0	19.8	20.1	13.4	13.9	3.0

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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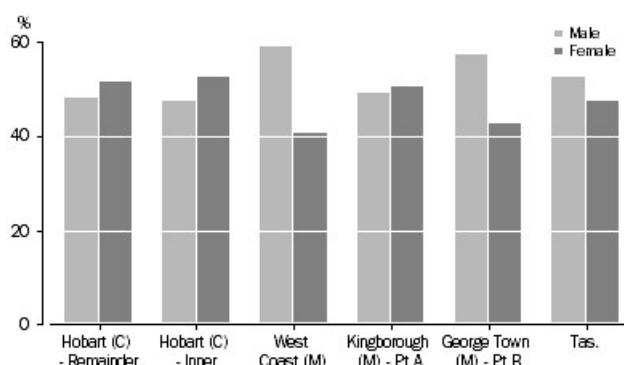
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

In 2003-04, Tasmania had a higher proportion of male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners. Of the SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes, West Coast (M) had the highest proportion of male wage and salary earners at 59%, followed by George Town (M) - Pt B (57%). This is likely to be influenced by the employment opportunities available in these SLAs in the typically male dominated occupations of Labourers and related workers and Intermediate production and transport workers.

In contrast, in the metropolitan SLAs of Hobart (C) - Remainder, Hobart (C) - Inner and Kingborough (M) - Pt A, there were more female than male wage and salary earners. Of these SLAs, Hobart (C) - Inner had the highest

proportion of female wage and salary earners at 53%, followed by Hobart (C) - Remainder at 52% and Kingborough (M) - Pt A at 51%.

GRAPH 6.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

Of these high income SLAs, Hobart (C) - Remainder and Hobart (C) - Inner had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners in the younger age groups of 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years, accounting for around 45% of the wage and salary earner population, compared to 40% state wide.

George Town (M) - Pt B had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners in the older age groups of 45 to 54 years and 55 years and over, accounting for over 40% of the wage and salary earner population in this region. In contrast, West Coast (M) had the lowest proportion of wage and salary earners in the older age groups of 45 to 54 years and 55 years and over at 32%, below the Tasmanian average of 35%.

TABLE 6.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Hobart (C) - Remainder	20.0	24.0	21.7	23.0	11.3
Hobart (C) - Inner	18.7	26.6	22.9	22.0	9.8
West Coast (M)	18.7	22.2	26.7	21.3	11.1
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	18.0	20.9	24.2	25.6	11.3
George Town (M) - Pt B	15.2	16.7	24.9	29.9	13.4
Tasmania	18.8	21.6	24.7	23.4	11.5

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The total income of wage and salary earners relates to their wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits.

Similar to other states, in the metropolitan SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes, the difference between average total income and average wage and salary income was greater than the Tasmania average difference at \$2,975 in Hobart (C) - Remainder, \$2,332 in Hobart (C) - Inner and \$2,079 in Kingborough (M) - Pt A. The Tasmanian average difference was \$2,074 in 2003-04.

Of the non-metropolitan SLAs, wage and salary earners in George Town (M) - Pt B had the highest average difference between average total income and average wage and salary income at \$1,659, followed by West Coast

(M) with an average difference of \$1,603.

TABLE 6.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Tasmania, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Hobart (C) - Remainder	39,382	42,357	2,975
Hobart (C) - Inner	39,353	41,685	2,332
West Coast (M)	37,089	38,692	1,603
Kingborough (M) - Pt A	36,239	38,318	2,079
George Town (M) - Pt B	35,674	37,333	1,659
Tasmania	33,847	35,921	2,074

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

Northern Territory



NORTHERN TERRITORY

On this page:

Statistical Local Areas With Highest Average Wage and Salary Income
Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation
Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income
Wage and Salary Earners By Sex
Wage and Salary Earners By Age
Total Income of Wage and Salary Earners

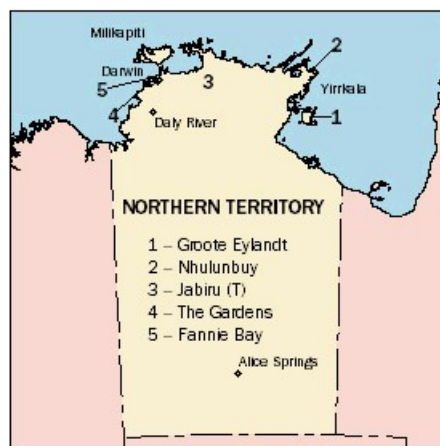
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In the Northern Territory, the three Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest average wage and salary incomes in 2003-04, had a focus on the mining industry. Wage and salary earners residing in the SLA of Groote Eylandt had the highest average wage and salary income in the Northern Territory, and the 14th highest nationally, at \$58,609. This SLA includes areas such as Groote Eylandt, an island off the east coast of Arnhem Land in the Gulf of Carpentaria known for the mining of manganese, and Bickerton and Wooden Islands.

Wage and salary earners residing in Nhulunbuy, located on the north eastern tip of the Gove Peninsula, had the second highest average wage and salary income at \$48,826 (ranked 63rd nationally), around \$10,000 less than the average in Groote Eylandt, followed by Jabiru (T), located in the middle of the world heritage national park Kakadu, with the third highest average wage and salary income at \$45,085 (ranked 123rd nationally).

The metropolitan SLAs of The Gardens and Fannie Bay, both located in Darwin along the coastline of Fannie Bay, had the fourth and fifth highest average wage and salary incomes in the Northern Territory at just under \$45,000. These SLAs were ranked 140th and 141st in terms of average wage and salary incomes across Australia.

MAP 7.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data

This article focuses on the five SLAs in the Northern Territory with the highest average wage and salary incomes in 2003-04. To view images of these SLAs via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Groote Eylandt, Nhulunbuy, Jabiru (T), The Gardens and Fannie Bay.

TABLE 7.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
Groote Eylandt	313	18,344,534	58,609
Nhulunbuy	1,144	55,857,352	48,826
Jabiru (T)	483	21,775,892	45,085
The Gardens	382	17,138,133	44,864
Fannie Bay	1,307	58,622,887	44,853
Northern Territory	76,055	3,044,262,091	40,027

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

In Groote Eylandt, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (T), wage and salary earners were predominantly employed in the occupations of Professionals, Tradespersons and related workers, Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers, Intermediate production and transport workers and Labourers and related workers.

While in the metropolitan SLAs of The Gardens and Fannie Bay around one in four wage and salary earners did not state their occupation, 19% of the wage and salary earners in these SLAs indicated they were employed as Professionals and 18% indicated they were employed as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers.

TABLE 7.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Associate professionals	Tradespersons and related workers	Advanced clerical and service workers	Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	Intermediate production and transport workers	Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	Labourers and related workers	Not stated
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Groote Eylandt	5.4	17.6	10.9	13.7	1.9	11.5	17.6	5.8	12.1	3.5
Nhulunbuy	5.7	21.0	5.6	13.7	2.3	16.0	11.2	7.5	11.3	5.7
Jabiru (T)	5.2	23.1	8.5	13.2	1.0	18.6	8.0	7.2	8.5	6.8
The Gardens	9.9	18.8	7.9	6.3	3.4	17.5	3.4	6.3	3.9	22.5
Fannie Bay	10.1	18.9	7.8	7.2	2.4	17.5	3.5	6.4	4.0	22.3
Northern Territory	8.3	17.6	8.4	9.7	2.1	18.5	5.8	8.9	7.6	13.1

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

While the income range distribution of the metropolitan SLA wage and salary earners tended to be around the Northern Territory average, with slightly higher proportions in the higher income earners and slightly lower proportions in the lower income ranges, this was not the case for the three non-metropolitan SLAs.

The highest proportion of wage and salary earners in Groote Eylandt SLA were in the \$78,000 or more income range in 2003-04, accounting for around 30% of wage and salary earners, compared to 6% across the Northern Territory. In Jabiru (T) the highest proportion of wage and salary earners were in the \$52,000 to under \$78,000 income range at just under 30%, compared to the Northern Territory average of 20% of wage and salary earners in this income range.

Other notable differences in the income range distribution of wage and salary earners in Groote Eylandt, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (T) compared to that across the Northern Territory, and the metropolitan SLAs of The Gardens and Fannie Bay, were in the mid to high income ranges of \$31,200 to under \$41,600 and \$41,600 to under \$52,000.

In Groote Eylandt, 9% of wage and salary earners were in the \$31,200 to under \$41,600 income range compared to an average of 19% of wage and salary earners across the Northern Territory. Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (T) also had a lower than average proportion of wage and salary earners in the \$31,200 to under \$41,600 income range. In the \$41,600 to less than \$52,000 income range there were around 10% of wage and salary earners in each of Groote Eylandt, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (T). This can be compared with 17% in this income range across the Northern Territory and 21% in the metropolitan SLAs of The Gardens and Fannie Bay.

TABLE 7.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	\$1 to less than \$10,400 %	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000 %	\$78,000 or more %
Groote Eylandt	8.6	10.9	12.5	8.6	8.9	20.8	29.7
Nhulunbuy	10.9	12.1	12.5	12.5	10.1	21.2	20.7
Jabiru (T)	9.7	11.8	14.0	16.1	9.3	28.5	10.7
The Gardens	7.3	10.0	14.4	17.8	20.7	21.3	8.4
Fannie Bay	7.3	10.1	14.5	17.9	20.6	21.3	8.3
Northern Territory	9.7	12.6	15.7	19.3	16.7	19.9	6.1

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

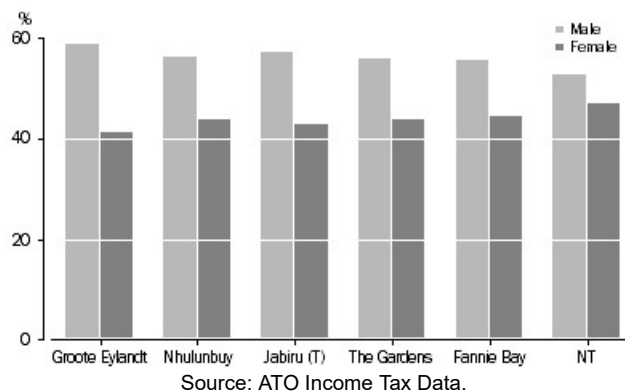
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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

In the Northern Territory there was a higher proportion of male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners with males accounting for 53% of the wage and salary earner population.

Each of the Northern Territory SLAs with the highest average incomes had above the Northern Territory average proportions of male wage and salary earners with Groote Eylandt having the highest proportion of male wage and salary earners at 59%, followed by Jabiru (T) (58%) and Nhulunbuy (56%).

GRAPH 7.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2003-04



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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

In terms of the ages of the wage and salary earners in these SLAs, Groote Eylandt again had quite different characteristics to the Northern Territory average and the metropolitan SLAs of The Gardens and Fannie Bay. There was a much lower proportion of wage and salary earners aged 15 to 24 years (9% in Groote Eylandt compared to 18% across the Northern Territory and around 20% for The Gardens and Fannie Bay), and a much higher proportion of wage and salary earners aged 35 to 44 years (34% compared to 25% and 22%). The SLAs of Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (T) had similar age profiles to Groote Eylandt.

Australia wide, of the SLAs with 100 or more wage and salary earners, Groote Eylandt had the lowest proportion of wage and salary earners in the 15 to 24 year age group and the third highest proportion of wage and salary earners aged 35 to 44 years.

TABLE 7.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Groote Eylandt	8.6	26.2	33.5	22.7	8.9
Nhulunbuy	14.2	23.9	29.5	22.6	9.9
Jabiru (T)	13.0	30.6	30.2	19.7	6.4
The Gardens	20.7	31.8	21.5	17.3	8.7
Fannie Bay	20.4	31.7	21.6	17.3	9.0
Northern Territory	18.3	26.9	24.9	20.4	9.5

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The total income of wage and salary earners relates to their wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits.

Wage and salary earners in the metropolitan SLAs of The Gardens and Fannie Bay received nearly \$2,000 on average from sources other than wages and salaries, whereas the Northern Territory average difference between average wage and salary income and average total income was \$1,370.

In Groote Eylandt, Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (T), wage and salary earners received less than the Northern Territory average income from sources other than wages and salaries. In the case of Groote Eylandt, wage and salary earners had an average difference between wage and salary income and total income of \$118. Wage and salary earners resident in Nhulunbuy and Jabiru (T) received \$757 and \$928 from other sources respectively.

**TABLE 7.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,**
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Northern Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Groote Eylandt	58,609	58,727	118
Nhulunbuy	48,826	49,583	757
Jabiru (T)	45,085	46,013	928
The Gardens	44,864	46,804	1,940
Fannie Bay	44,853	46,797	1,944
Northern Territory	40,027	41,397	1,370

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

Australian Capital Territory



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

On this page:

- Statistical Local Areas With Highest Average Wage and Salary Income
- Wage and Salary Earners By Occupation
- Wage and Salary Earners By Wage and Salary Income
- Wage and Salary Earners By Sex
- Wage and Salary Earners By Age
- Total Income of Wage and Salary Earners

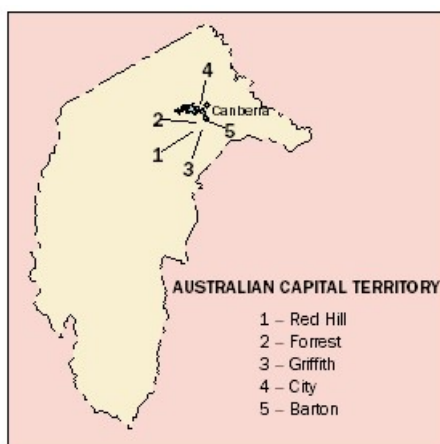
STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

In 2003-04, the average wage and salary income of wage and salary earners in the Australian Capital Territory was the highest in Australia at \$44,664, followed by New South Wales with an average wage and salary income of \$41,407 and the Northern Territory at \$40,027.

In the Australian Capital Territory, the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest average wage and salary incomes were generally located in south Canberra, with the exception of City SLA. Of these southern SLAs, Red Hill had the highest average wage and salary income at \$59,014, followed by Forrest and Griffith at \$59,004 and \$58,379 respectively. These three SLAs were ranked 12th, 13th and 15th on the list of SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes nationally.

MAP 8.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2003-04



Source: ATO Income Tax Data

This article focuses on the five SLAs in the Australian Capital Territory with the highest average wage and salary incomes that had 100 or more wage and salary earners in 2003-04. To view images of these SLAs via Google Maps Australia please click on the following links: Red Hill, Forrest, Griffith, City and Barton.

TABLE 8.1: STATISTICAL LOCAL AREAS WITH THE HIGHEST AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	Wage and salary earners No.	Wage and salary income \$	Average wage and salary income \$
Red Hill	1,482	87,459,192	59,014
Forrest	585	34,517,171	59,004
Griffith	1,902	111,036,564	58,379
City	358	19,995,774	55,854
Barton	200	11,167,231	55,836
Australian Capital Territory	154,233	6,888,606,091	44,664

Source: ATO Income Tax Data

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION

Overall, the Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners not stating their occupations of any state or territory. Of the SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes in the Australian Capital Territory, City and Barton had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners not stating their occupations at over 30%. Around 25% of wage and salary earners did not state their occupations in Red Hill, Forrest and Griffith.

The occupations of employment most commonly stated by wage and salary earners in these SLAs, were Professionals, Intermediate clerical and service workers and Managers and administrators. Between 25% and 29% of wage and salary earners indicated that they worked as Professionals, between 14% and 16% indicated they worked as Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers and around 10% worked as Managers and administrators. Overall, employment in these three occupations accounted for between 48% to 55% of the wage and salary earners in these SLAs, compared to 46% across the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 8.2: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY OCCUPATION,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2003-04

[illegible]

Red Hill	10.6	28.4	7.2	2.4	2.6	15.7	0.9	5.0	2.2	25.1
Forrest	10.7	28.6	7.2	2.8	2.2	15.8	0.9	5.0	1.5	25.3
Griffith	10.0	27.6	7.0	2.5	2.4	15.7	1.2	5.0	2.3	26.3
City	8.8	25.3	6.3	3.0	1.9	14.0	0.0	4.7	2.8	33.1
Barton	9.1	25.8	6.6	0.0	2.5	14.6	2.5	3.0	2.5	33.3
Australian Capital Territory	6.1	22.0	7.3	5.4	2.1	17.7	2.4	8.3	3.4	25.3

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES

In Red Hill, Forrest, Griffith, City and Barton, around 20% of wage and salary earners had a wage and salary income of \$78,000 or more. This was around double the Australian Capital Territory proportion of wage and salary earners in this income range of 10%. These SLAs also had a high proportion of wage and salary earners with an income of \$52,000 to less than \$78,000 at over 20%.

TABLE 8.3: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY WAGE AND SALARY INCOME RANGES,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	\$1 to less than \$10,400 %	\$10,400 to less than \$20,800 %	\$20,800 to less than \$31,200 %	\$31,200 to less than \$41,600 %	\$41,600 to less than \$52,000 %	\$52,000 to less than \$78,000 %	\$78,000 or more %
Red Hill	10.3	10.9	9.9	11.8	12.5	22.5	22.1
Forrest	10.3	10.9	9.9	11.8	12.6	22.4	22.1
Griffith	9.7	10.8	10.0	11.9	13.0	22.9	21.7
City	8.9	10.1	12.8	11.5	14.0	23.2	19.6
Barton	8.5	10.0	13.0	11.5	14.0	23.0	20.0
Australian Capital Territory	10.6	11.7	13.1	14.9	16.0	23.2	10.4

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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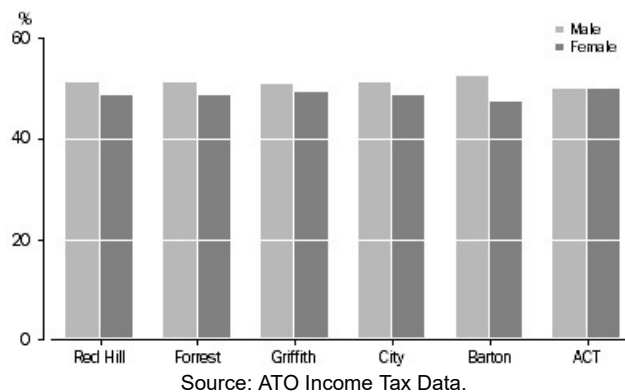
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX

The Australian Capital Territory was the only state or territory in Australia where the proportion of male wage and salary earners was not greater than the proportion of female wage and salary earners. In the Australian Capital Territory there were equal proportions of male and female wage and salary earners. This may reflect the different employment opportunities available within the territory.

The Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of persons working as Professionals in Australia, an occupation which typically has more female employees than male employees. It also had the lowest proportions of persons working as Tradespersons and related workers, Intermediate production and transport workers and Labourers and related workers in Australia, occupations which are typically male dominated.

While across the Australian Capital Territory there were equal proportions of male and female wage and salary earners, the Australian Capital Territory SLAs with the highest average wage and salary incomes in 2003-04 tended to have slightly higher proportions of male wage and salary earners than female wage and salary earners. Of these SLAs, Barton had the highest proportion of male wage and salary earners at 53%.

GRAPH 8.1: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY SEX,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2003-04



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WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE

A common characteristic of these high income SLAs was an above the territory average proportion of wage and salary earners aged 45 years and over. In these high income SLAs between 35% and 39% of wage and salary earners were in this age range, compared to 33% state wide.

Of these SLAs, Barton and City had the highest proportion of wage and salary earners in the younger age groups with 45% of the wage and salary earner population aged 15 to 34 years. In Red Hill, Forrest and Griffith around 40% of wage and salary earners were in this age group, compared to 45% across the Australian Capital Territory.

TABLE 8.4: PROPORTION OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS BY AGE,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	15-24 years %	25-34 years %	35-44 years %	45-54 years %	55 years and over %
Red Hill	17.4	23.5	20.4	23.3	15.2
Forrest	17.4	23.5	20.5	23.2	15.4
Griffith	17.0	25.0	21.3	22.6	14.1
City	20.1	25.1	19.8	22.6	12.5
Barton	20.0	25.0	20.0	22.5	12.5
Australian Capital Territory	19.4	25.1	23.0	21.8	10.7

Source: ATO Income Tax Data.

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TOTAL INCOME OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The total income of wage and salary earners relates to their wage and salary income in addition to any income or loss from sources such as investments, superannuation and annuities, own unincorporated businesses and government cash benefits.

In 2003-04, the SLAs in the Australian Capital Territory with the highest average wage and salary incomes all had a greater difference between their average total income and average wage and salary income than the territory average difference. Of these SLAs, employees in Red Hill had the highest average difference at \$5,248, followed by employees in Forrest at \$5,247.

TABLE 8.5: AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME, AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME AND AVERAGE WAGE AND SALARY INCOME,
Selected Statistical Local Areas, Australian Capital Territory, 2003-04

SLA Name	Average wage and salary income \$	Average total income \$	Average total income less Average wage and salary income \$
Red Hill	59,014	64,262	5,248
Forrest	59,004	64,251	5,247
Griffith	58,379	63,069	4,690
City	55,854	60,368	4,514
Barton	55,836	60,348	4,512
Australian Capital Territory	44,664	46,949	2,285

To access wage and salary data for all SLAs in Australia click on the following link to *Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia - Data Cubes, 2003-04* (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003).

About this Release

This electronic release contains selected data on the characteristics of wage and salary earners in the Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) with the highest average income from wages and salaries in 2003-04 for each state and territory.

The estimates of the number of wage and salary earners and their characteristics, including age, sex, occupation and income, have been compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Individual Income Tax Return Database and are part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) program to increase the range of regional data available to users of regional statistics, particularly through the use of administrative information from other government agencies.

Data for all SLAs are available in catalogue number 5673.0.55.003

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

INTRODUCTION

1 The data cubes associated with this electronic release contain estimates of the total number of wage and salary earners and their characteristics for various levels of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), including Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and Local Government Areas (LGAs), in each state and territory of Australia for the year 2003-04.

2 Data for earlier years to 1995-96 onwards are also available and are associated with ABS cat. no. 5673.0.55.001 and 5673.0.55.003. Data for the years 1995-96 to 2000-01 are associated with ABS cat. no. 5673.0.55.001 and data for the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and now 2003-04 are associated with ABS cat. no. 5673.0.55.003.

3 The data have been compiled from the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) Individual Income Tax Return Database and are part of the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) program to increase the range of regional statistics available, particularly through the use of administrative information collected by other government agencies.

4 The ABS wishes to acknowledge the support the Australian Taxation Office has provided in compiling these statistics and in assisting the ABS in its aim to increase the range of regional data available to users of regional statistics. Without such support the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available.

CONFIDENTIALITY

5 All individual income tax statistics provided to the ABS by the ATO have been in aggregated form only, at the SLA level. Information about individual taxpayers has not been released to the ABS.

6 The statistics, prior to being provided to the ABS, have also been subjected to a confidentiality process that randomly adjusts cells in tables with small values. This includes altering some small cells to zero. Caution should therefore be exercised in deducing that there are no people in an area with certain characteristics and, in general, no reliance should be placed on cells with small values in tables. The application of this process prevents the risk of inadvertently releasing any information that may identify an individual while, for most purposes, the overall information value of the statistics have not been impaired.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

7 The main functions and responsibilities of the Australian Taxation Office are to administer taxation legislation and to collect a wide variety of taxes. The ATO therefore collects data from its reporting population as part of its processes to calculate income tax liability for those persons who are required to lodge an income tax return.

8 The ATO database covers all individuals who submit an individual income tax return and includes persons with income from one or more of a range of sources such as wages and salary, own business, superannuation, investments and government pensions, benefits or allowances. However, the scope of the ATO statistics presented in this electronic publication relate only to persons with wage and salary income, i.e. wage and salary earners (or employees). These wage and salary earners may also have other sources of income.

9 As the ATO's income tax return is designed to obtain a person's total income from various sources over a financial year, and not the employment status of a person at a particular point in time (as is the case in ABS collections), wage and salary earners have been defined as:

persons aged 15 years and over who have submitted an individual income tax return and for whom wage and salary income was the principal (or main) source of income for the financial year.

10 Wage and salary income, as reported on the income tax return, includes gross income as shown on the 'PAYG payment summary - individual non-business' as well as allowances, commissions, bonuses, tips, gratuities, consultation fees, honoraria and other payments for services. Allowances and other earnings may include car, travel or transport allowances, allowances for tools, clothing or laundry and dirt, risk, meal or entertainment allowances. (Note: PAYG (Pay as You Go) payment summaries were previously known as Group Certificates).

11 Defining wage and salary earners in this way provides an indication of the main employment status, for the financial year, of persons submitting individual income tax returns which, with annual time series data, provide valuable information about employment activity and variations in earned income in regions over time.

12 It should be noted that this definition does not take account of whether wage and salary earners work on a full-time or part-time basis. Consequently, differences in the extent of part-time work may account for some differences in the number of wage and salary earners and average wage and salary incomes across regions. Similarly, average wage and salary incomes may be affected by overtime earnings and multiple job holdings.

13 Wage and salary income is determined as the principal source of income when the income derived from this source (as defined in explanatory note 10 above) is greater than the income derived from each of the following other income groups:

- Commonwealth of Australia government pensions, allowances and other payments;
- superannuation and annuities;
- unincorporated business income;
- investments (i.e. aggregate of gross interest, dividends, net rent and distributions from trusts - non-primary production); and
- other income (e.g. foreign source income).

For example: A person reports the following income in their Individual Income Tax Return;

\$11,000 investment income
\$10,000 salary
\$3,000 government allowance
\$2,000 transport allowance
\$1,000 honorarium

Based on the above definitions, these would be grouped as follows to establish the main source of income:

\$13,000 wage and salary income (aggregate of \$10,000 salary, \$2,000 transport allowance and \$1,000 honorarium)
\$11,000 investment income
\$3,000 government allowance.

As the aggregate of income for the categories that make up wages and salary income (\$13,000) is greater than the income for each of the other groups of income separately (\$11,000 investment and \$3,000 government allowance) the person is classified as having wage and salary income as their main source of income.

STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY

14 The Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) is used by the ABS for the collection and dissemination of geographically classified statistics. It is an essential reference for understanding and interpreting

the geographical context of statistics published, not only by the ABS but also by other organisations, and its use enables comparability across datasets.

15 The ABS uses geographic concordances to enable the conversion of data from one type of geographic region to another. These geographic concordances are generally used to convert data for 'non-standard areas' to data for standard areas used by the ABS. Geographic concordances (or conversions) are expressed as conversion factors based on population.

16 The geographic identifier available on the ATO database is the postcode of the current home address of the individual. Consequently, postcode to SLA conversion factors have been used to concord, or convert, ATO aggregated postcode data to estimates for statistical local areas. The concordances are based on the estimated resident population for each particular year. Data for 2003-04 were calculated on SLA boundaries effective at 1 July 2004 as defined in the detailed main structure of the **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Volume 1, 2004 (cat. no. 1216.0)**.

17 The concordance process:

- minimises confidentiality restrictions as data are not output for postcodes with small populations;
- enables the data to be more easily compared with standard ABS output;
- enables the data to be output for other standard ABS geographic areas such as Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions and Local Government Areas; and
- provides flexibility so that data can be provided for the different regions of interest being studied by users of regional data (which are usually groupings of SLAs and/or LGAs).

18 When analysing concorded data the following limitations of this methodology need to be taken into account:

- in applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across a postcode area and therefore concorded data may not truly reflect the distribution of the characteristics of the population. In some cases, where the same postcode is split across two or more SLAs and there are no other contributing postcodes, distinct numerical estimates will be derived but rates or averages will be identical for each SLA (as these will be equivalent to the original rate or average of the contributing postcode);
- the conversion factors are based on total population only but have been applied across all ATO data items, i.e. the number of wage and salary earners, wage and salary income, total income and sex, age and occupation groups;
- some official postcodes (such as PO boxes, etc.) do not correspond to residential areas but may still have been reported under the current home address field on the income tax return. Data for these and other 'invalid' postcodes, such as those due to incorrect reporting or processing errors, have been included in an 'unknown' category for each state and territory and for Australia where the state or territory was not known; and
- concorded figures have been rounded so discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

19 While care was taken in producing the concordances the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of concorded data.

OTHER LIMITATIONS TO DATA

20 In addition to the methodological and definitional issues already highlighted (such as the number of wage and salary earners defined over a whole or any part of the financial year rather than at a point in time, use of postcode to SLA concordances and the randomisation of small cells) some other limitations need to be taken into account when analysing the data. For example,

- a number of low income earners, including wage and salary earners, are not required to submit a tax return and therefore may not be included in the statistics. For example, where income is below the annual tax free threshold and tax was not withheld, a return is not required to be submitted to the ATO.
- some persons may move address over the course of a year and consequently their wage and salary income may not all relate to the current home address or postcode area (and therefore the SLA) as reported on the income tax return;
- generally, around 95.0% of individual income tax returns are processed within one year and around 99% within two years of the end of each particular income tax year. Consequently, a small proportion of returns may not have been processed at the time that these statistics were compiled and would not be included in the estimates presented. No attempt has been made to estimate or revise the data for any records submitted to the ATO after these statistics have been compiled.

21 Overall however, the limitations outlined above are considered to be relatively minor factors which do not limit the general use of the data for the broad purposes intended.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATION

22 The statistics in this electronic release and accompanying data cubes are presented according to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001. Under this classification, statistical areas are defined as follows:

- **Legal Local Government Areas (LGAs):** These areas are the spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils and incorporated Community Government Councils (CGCs) where the CGC is of sufficient size and statistical significance. The various types of LGAs are cities (C), NSW local government areas (A), boroughs (B), rural cities (RC), towns (T), shires (S), district councils (DC) and municipalities (M).
- **Statistical Local Areas (SLAs):** These geographical areas are in most cases identical with, or have been formed from a division of, whole LGAs. In other cases, they represent unincorporated areas. In aggregate, SLAs cover the whole of a state or territory without gaps or overlaps. In some cases legal LGAs overlap Statistical Subdivision boundaries and therefore comprise two or three SLAs (Part A, Part B and, if necessary, Part C).
- **Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs):** These are of intermediate size, between SLAs and SDs. In aggregate, they cover the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They are defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In the non-urban areas an SSD is characterised by identifiable links between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.
- **Statistical Divisions (SDs):** These consist of one or more SSDs. The divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

23 Further information concerning statistical areas, including information about recent changes to boundaries, is contained in **Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2004 (cat. no. 1216.0)**. The ASGC also includes a complete series of maps showing SLAs.

DETAILED TABLES

24 A range of other data are available for the wage and salary earner population for each of the years 1995-96 to 2003-04. These data are available as data cubes (Excel spreadsheets) and include various cross-tabulations of characteristics such as age, sex, occupation, wage and salary income and total income. Below is a complete list of the tables available.

Table 1:	Total Wage and Salary Earners, Total Wage and Salary Income and Average and Median Wage and Salary Income By SLA.
Table 2:	Age, By Sex and SLA.
Table 3:	Occupation (Major Groups), By Sex and SLA.
Table 4:	Occupation (Major Groups), By Age and SLA.
Table 5:	Wage and Salary Income, By Sex and SLA.
Table 6:	Wage and Salary Income, By Age and SLA.
Table 7:	Wage and Salary Income, By Occupation (Major Groups) and SLA.
Table 8:	Occupation (Selected Minor Groups), By SLA.
Table 9:	Wage and Salary Income, By Occupation (Selected Minor Groups) and SSD.
Table 10:	Total Wage and Salary Earners, Total Income and Average and Median Total Income By SLA.
Table 11:	Total Income, By Sex and SLA.
Table 12:	Total Income, By Age and SLA.
Table 13:	Total Income, By Occupation (Major Groups) and SLA.
Table 14:	Total Income, By Occupation (Selected Minor Groups) and SSD

ROUNDING

25 Due to the application of both the postcode to SLA concordance and the randomisation process, totals for each variable and geographic area may differ from table to table. Concorded figures have been rounded while column and row totals have been derived after the random adjustment process has been applied. The random adjustments

have been made only to very small cells. However, the more detailed a table is, the greater the likelihood of small cells being present. This is particularly the case for SLAs with small wage and salary populations. The randomisation of small cells has only been applied at the SLA level and for most purposes the value of the data has not been impaired. Differences in totals between tables are not significant and can be ignored.

26 Furthermore, where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals. Proportions and rates have been calculated on rounded figures and may differ slightly if calculated on the unrounded numbers.

FURTHER INFORMATION

27 For further information about these statistics, contact the National Information Service on ph: 1300 135 070.

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